

HOW CAPTURED CITIES ARE TREATED

The Yoke of the Victor Usually Galls the Neck of the Vanquished.

Santiago de Cuba as the Grim Archetype of All the Darker Features of Spain's Seaport Villainy.

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. YEMER.

[Copyright, 1938.]

Santiago as a captured Spanish city will furnish many useful examples for the guidance of the United States army in its future campaign.

In the long run submission is better for the inhabitants of a beleaguered city than armed resistance. For that reason it might be supposed that the non-combatants would welcome the new rulers and work with them for the establishment of order. Social and moral chaos is inevitable after a city has been through an attack. First and foremost the martial domination of the defending army is galling to citizens. Seldom is the voice unanimous for defense, and in the cities of Spain's colonies at present it goes with the saying that the people are not half loyal to the mother country. They chafe under Spanish domination and become impatient of any military rule.

There is no ordeal through which a city can pass more trying than that of siege and conquest. All barriers of restraint are thrown down. It is a revolution which heaves the dregs upward. Throughout the siege the peacefully disposed look forward to the end with fear and dread. With the capitulation comes the realization of their worst fears.

At Santiago the Spanish authorities have done their best to breed trouble for the United States army. While they have done it by spreading baseless and senseless lies, the lies are there first, and it will be long before the best disposed

hand in hand. True, the iron hand of the army is all powerful, but just as you cannot rule a whole people, so you cannot subdue a whole people. At a stroke. The city may fall, the army may lay down its weapons and the governors capitulate, but the cowardly fellows who are brave only in the dark with a toe at a disadvantage still thirst for a general extension. As to the army, it is required to properly re-occupy the city. It is comparatively easy to steele down sentinels and patrol squads from behind a door or out of an attic window. The horrors of the Paris commune burst forth after the German army had made its triumphant entry into the city, and the civil authorities were using every means to pacify the country.

As a rule, the conquering army does not occupy a city proper with a large force. The troops march through the principal streets as a demonstration to the people and then retire to the conquered fortification and to camps in the vicinity, leaving a strong guard at the more important points, with adequate reinforcements for the municipal police if that is available. The overturned authorities, including the police and judges, are not forced against their will to co-operate with the conquering army.

as his "martial law" order. It provided for the control of the troops and of the conquered people in their relations with each other.

Scott's first conquest was the city of Vera Cruz, locally governed by an alcalde. General Worth was made military governor and commander of the fortifications. He immediately issued his instructions to the alcalde, which were that arms of possession of Mexican citizens should be given into the custody of the alcalde and reported to military headquarters. That all drinking saloons be closed and that a Mexican law as between Mexicans should be enforced and justice administered by Mexican tribunals. Everything was done to conciliate the inhabitants, and they were allowed to leave and enter the city at will between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

By Scott's order all crimes of violence and destruction, whether by Mexicans or United States citizens, were tried by a military court. One paragraph of the order provided that in all cities and towns occupied by the American army a Mexican police should be established and duly harmonized with the military police of the said forces.

At the City of Mexico our army met with the experience to be expected in invasion. Santa Anna's Mexican army evacuated the place, leaving it in the hands of the civil authorities. American troops marched broken through the walls in places. A commission of the municipal authorities approached the outpost of the army under a flag of

away. Turning to a staff officer, he said: "Will you have the kindness to go and say to our volunteer friends that it is impossible to have manners and decorous to discharge arms in a city, and say to their officers that it must not occur again."

The officer hurried across the grand plaza to one of the main streets, and while on the way more shots were heard. At the corner of the plaza he saw Mexicans with arms in their hands running, and the firing in the streets increased. After learning that the shots were fired by Mexicans the aid so reported to Scott. Orders were given to the army to occupy all church steeples and the roofs of houses with sharpshooters, to sweep the streets with canisters and to break into all buildings from which hostile shots were fired. It required two days of that sort of work to subdue the turbulent citizens.

The burning of Moscow by citizen in-

whether committed by its own soldiers or by the citizens of the territory, are rigorously punished.

Wanton violence against the inhabitants of an invaded country, destruction of property when not commanded by the authorized officer, robbery, pillage or sacking, the wounding, maiming or killing of inhabitants, is prohibited under penalty of death, and any soldier, whether of foot or private of the United States army engaged in the act of committing the violence may be killed on the spot by his superior. All captures and booty belong primarily to the government and not to the captors individually.

Enough has been cited to show that the civil life and privileges of the people in the conquered cities will be interfered with as little as possible. The army matches upon Spain's soil to build up, not to carry down. All civil officers of the Spanish government who choose to remain in the invaded territory and continue the work of their office may do so and will receive pay out of the public revenue of the country. There is no law or body of customs or rules upon this subject, but the law of nature and of nations and the customs of war prevail.

In general a victorious army of invasion appropriates all public money and all movable property and sequesters all revenue of real property belonging to the hostile government or nation and may, by power inherent, suspend, change or abolish the relations which arise from the services due according to the existing laws of the invaded country from one citizen to another, or native of the same to another. The permanency of titles, a real estate sequestered as well as of the changes in legal relationships, is subject to the terms of the final treaty of peace.

The commander of a United States

armies, which it may take two armies to subdue. Armed conquest of a crowded city demands law and order and may be a deplorable season as well. If the defense is stubborn, and the assailants less heavily, there are two elements swayed by passion to be reckoned with. Soldiers and revenge.

One safety measure wholly in control of the inhabitants is to destroy without reserve all liquors. A drunken vandal or a drunken soldier may set the whole city by the ears, and there for a stage of the conquest worse than all others. Human nature has its limits, and a soldier who has fought his way into a city is not in a mood to fight his way through it with the same degree of restraint. As General Scott told his men, a soldier who has fought his way into a city is not in a mood to fight his way through it with the same degree of restraint. As General Scott told his men, a soldier who has fought his way into a city is not in a mood to fight his way through it with the same degree of restraint.

Barbed Wire in War at Santiago.

One of the astonishing spectacles of the Santiago campaign was the spectacle of American troops charging into American barbed wire, while from beyond the royal chevaux de frise Spanish artillery and Mauser rifles poured into our ranks a hail of death. The wire was a very serious obstruction, but the soldiers cut it with the bayonets provided them, and the Cubans backed it down with their machetes. Before the Santiago campaign began the government

can barbed wire, for when the last Cuban revolution began, in February, 1895, Spain purchased thousands of miles of it from us, and we used it in making the approaches to its two trenches as difficult as possible. These trenches are ditches and earthworks, in a blockhouse or fort garrisoned by soldiers every mile or two along the line. It was a substitute for the armies of Europe, as has been known at the Chevaux de frise, a hostile force of soldiers, for a regular army (traces followed in the direction from which an enemy may be expected) to stay the progress of an advancing foe. Sometimes it is formed of pieces of timber or iron barrels traversed with iron pointed spears or spikes 2 or 3 feet long, and the barbed wire, a sharp, sharp or impeded the advance of cavalry. At Badajoz, Spain, during the peninsular war, in the early part of this century, when Wellington's hosts were defeating the armies of France, great service was rendered by chevaux de frise formed of sword blades fixed into beams of wood. The captured corps of a large army frequently carries chevaux de frise formed of cylindrical iron barrels about 6 feet long, each having 12 holes to receive a corresponding number of spears, the latter being packed in the holes and pointed toward the enemy. Spain's modification of this has been a wire barbed wire. Washington Irving long ago wrote of "obstruction of chain, boom and chevaux de frise."

It is a statement of interest that the United States sent 150 tons of barbed wire to Manila a few weeks ago, for what purpose only is not known.

Just Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will undoubtedly make proper use of it.

All this has revived interest in the history, invention and manufacture of barbed wire. There is today in Chicago one of the giant manufacturing industries of the world, the American Steel and Wire Company, with a capital of \$24,000,000. It is the sequence of the life story of two humble women of Daguerre, Ill., one of whom turned a gristle stone in the words to help her husband perfect his invention in the summer of 1868. He was trying to develop a wire, but was ashamed to have the world see him at work lest it should criticize him for wasting his time, for he was a farmer. The other woman roused the anger of her husband, who was a storekeeper and was also secretly trying to find an effective means of keeping stock within bounds, because she honestly declared that the other man's device was better than the one he had originated. The two women, however, later helped to lay the foundations of the mighty capitalist concern before mentioned.

It was Mrs. Joseph F. Glidden who turned the gristle stone, and it was Mrs. Isaac L. Ellwood who once made her husband so angry he would not speak to her for an afternoon and night. She aided her husband to achieve great riches in wire barbed wire, that now forms the basis of one of the great manufacturing industries. Mr. Ellwood had more money than Mr. Glidden, the successful inventor, and after due consideration of his wife's decision he gave his patent, accepted her judgment, purchased a half interest in Glidden's office for \$1 and is today worth, according to public estimate, \$15,000,000. The other man, while not so wealthy, is still very rich, the story of their combined struggles through adversity and the subsequent situation inflicted upon them is a pathetic one, but finally organized capital rescued them from the slough of despair and made them men envied of their fellows. There are thousands of American soldiers at Santiago, however, who have had good reason in the past few weeks to heartily rue the day when American barbed wire was useful in peace, was made useful in war.

Spain's Coming War.

There are a good many people who think that the "man of the hour" in Spain is Don Francisco Ramon y Rojedo, former Spanish minister of justice and a strong character. He is an Andalusian by birth, but looks more like an Englishman. He is tall and has light, curly hair, turning to gray, and his teeth protrude. He has won his position largely through personal magnetism and oratory. As a speaker he is considered second only to Castelar. He sprang from poor parents and has spread his way upward to the front rank of public life. He has dabbled in politics since his student days, and his pertinacity while young gained for him the sobriquet "El Pollo de Antequera," the chicken of Antequera; his birthplace.

Senor Romero is a great judge of but fights that being his great passion next to politics. The former always finds a welcome at his home, where silver mounted horns and other trophies of the arena are to be seen at every turn. As a youth he often donned the silk and took part in the contests as a matador and was noted for his knowledge of the art of auromachia and his dexterity in manipulating the cap.

His wife is a Cuban and owns great estates on the island, so they are both greatly interested in the present war. Their daughters go much in Madrid, society and are very popular.

Telephonic Photography.

The great European powers are said to be paying particular attention, among their other war preparations, to telephonic photography as a means of getting information both to fortifications and other objects on their frontiers in time of peace or of the movements of the enemy in the case of war. The telephonic camera is a combination of lenses so arranged as to furnish an image of distant objects magnified in a manner similar to the image in a telescope. Experiments have also been made with long focus lenses, and they have been found well adapted for this purpose. If this branch is developed as rapidly as has been the case in other branches of photography, not only will the intelligence bureaus of war offices be put in possession of many interesting facts, but the readers of illustrated papers and magazines will be given accurate representations of battles as they appear to observers at close range.



CUBAN CAVALRY DRIVING IN SPANISH OUTPOSTS NEAR SANTIAGO

inhabitants will see the truth. Many won't wish to see it. All colonial coast cities are alike in this—that they contain many foreigners, many subjects who are rich and are easy going patriots, and

but, not least, a nondescript class, consisting of the disaffected and turbulent elements.

The foreigners and the rich subjects are ready to give in to the stronger power, and for that very reason this attitude stirs up the wrath of the masses against their more fortunate fellow citizens and against the conqueror. When the British barbed wire captured Alexandria in 1882, the natives were more bitter against the war than the foreigners and against the English. The mob hated the English and took revenge upon the upper classes for not joining them in defense. There were anarchy, rapine and murder not because the English had triumphed, but because the mob hated the friends and abettors of the English in the city. So it is in all cities of mixed population. There can be no unity of thought and purpose, no cohesion on the part of the different classes of the convulsed municipality.

Santiago is more than a type for all the darkest features of Spanish seaport villainy; it is the archetype. Vice, crime and the clerk, which means death, go

for the maintenance of order, and if the conquering power declares that the subjugated district has been annexed to its own domain.

During the occupancy of the conquered Mexican cities by United States troops the municipal authorities continued in power, executing the laws of Mexico and collecting and distributing the revenues under the supervision of the United States army officers. Contact between the soldiery and the citizens was avoided as far as possible. This is the general rule because the presence of many soldiers when martial law prevails is a source of irritation to the people. The higher the civilization, the greater the distaste for military domination, and the lower the civilization the greater the danger of violent outbreak on the part of the people if the yoke is made galling by the constant tread of armed men.

"This country occupies a peculiar situation, and its methods in holding captured cities are necessarily original. We believe in democratic institutions and the rights of the common people, a never-ending war of attrition upon established institutions with which the people are satisfied, whether they harmonize with ours or not. Before entering upon the conquest of Mexico General Scott issued to his army what is known

truce and offered to "capitulate." Scott replied that the city was already in the possession of his troops and that the United States army would not be governed by terms not self-imposed. Before the soldiers could be distributed about the city the native roughs began a work of pillage and depredation, and the authorities begged the military to hasten its work of occupation. The national palace was saved from its own people by the United States soldiers. When General Scott reached the national palace, he read to the soldiers an order containing these words:

"Under the favor of God, the role of this army after many glorious victories has hoisted the colors of our country in the capital of Mexico and in the palace of its government.

"But the war is not ended. The Mexican army and government have vowed not to wait for an opportunity to retaliate upon us with vengeance. We must, then, be on our guard. Companies and regiments will be kept together and all stand on the alert.

"Let there be no drunkenness, no disorder and no struggling. Staggering will be in great danger of assault, and marauders shall be punished by court-martial."

condemners in order to deprive the people of a winter asylum within its walls is the worst example in all his history of retaliation on by the conquerors of a city. In our own history the nearest parallel to the present situation is that of the colonial cities held by the British during the Revolution. In the captured cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia there were strong elements favoring the conquerors, but the mass of the population sided with the cause of the patriot army, which had been driven out. So the enemy outside had friends and abettors inside, and the invaders were openly supported by subjects loyal to the king. Between these two elements, the patriots and the royalists, there was constant friction.

In the conquered Spanish territory our army has a devotion of all patriots and the hatred of a royalist. Between these two classes there is no placable enemy, any line army must maintain an impartial sway. It is the policy of the United States in all original countries occupied by its armies to acknowledge and protect religion and morality, together with all strictly private property, the persons of all inhabitants, especially those of women, and the sacredness of domestic relations. All offenses to the contrary

army of invasion has power to tax the people or their property, to levy forced loans, to billet soldiers, to appropriate property, especially houses, land, pastures, shops and churches for temporary and military uses. Private property, except where forfeited by crimes or by the offenses of the owner against the invading army, is seized only by the way of military necessity for the support or other benefit of the army of the United States. If the owner has not fled, the commanding officer, after receipt, is to be given which may serve the spoiled owner to recover indemnity. From taxation and levy no class of property is exempt; not classic, not scientific, not precious instruments, such as astronomical telescopes, as well as hospitals, must be secured against all avoidable injury, even when contained in fortified places while under bombardment.

Especially the sooner a city succumbs to attack the better for its local quiet and prosperity. For that reason there is always a conflict between the municipal authorities and the national garrison. Human nature is not always to be governed by precepts. The fighting on the outskirts brings the passions of the people to the boiling point. A conflict will produce an outbreak of civil terrorism.

was apprised of the barbed wire defenses of the dons, and many thousands of rapiers were supplied the troops. In some places around Santiago, he troops found themselves confronted by nine parallel barbed wire fences, 30 yards apart, covering the approaches to rifle pits. Even when on the ground the wire was a most annoying foe, catching the clothing, mending the eyes, tripping the feet and irritating ears, legs and bodies.

While the barbed wire seems a novelty in war it is nevertheless only an accessory means of defense which in somewhat similar form has been used for centuries past by European and Asiatic nations. Despite the comparative ease with which our army and the Cuban allies passed over and through the wire it was undoubtedly a great hindrance to a steady advance, and many deaths and wounds may be attributed to it. The tendency that barbed wire has to spring to aid to include in spiral curls when it is upon is well known. It seems to have a sort of dual claws and points which in movement must have sadly harassed the brave American boys as they marched up the hills to the heights overlooking what has often been called the Gibraltar of the West Indies.

One distressing feature of the ocean was the fact that the wire was American

presented to him by a man also named Grant, but no relation of the great commander. Cincinnati weathered the perils of the war and died peacefully, as mentioned as he had lived a respectable.

It was on the back of some that "Stonewall" Jackson received his death wound, and the plucky little horse was passed into the hands of his master's father-in-law, a clergyman. In 1856 he died a death natural to a venerable horse of 600,000.

LITTLE WAR STORIES.

One warhorse that, as made a splendid record for himself and now has his virtues, name and nobility engraved on a fitting tombstone was the little chestnut the great Duke of Wellington rode at the battle of Waterloo. Copenhagen, named after the capital of Denmark, from which country an city be-

Federal troops between Richmond and Petersburg, but the southern army drove him back to Bermuda, and he hemmed him in between the Appomattox and James rivers and the Confederates. Grant said Butler was "bottled up" and effectively disposed of.

Mark Twain served for two weeks in the Confederate army in Missouri. An account of his brief military career is thus explained in one of his private letters:

"We never won any victories to speak of. We never could get the enemy to stay still when we wanted to fight, and when the enemy felt like fighting we were generally on the move."

Our exports of tobacco to Spain amounted to 20,000,000 pounds annually. After the Franco-Prussian war Germany tried to buy Spain into selling the island of Porto Rico, but desisted

when Secretary Fish told her that the act would be understood as an "unfriendly intrusion" into the American continent.

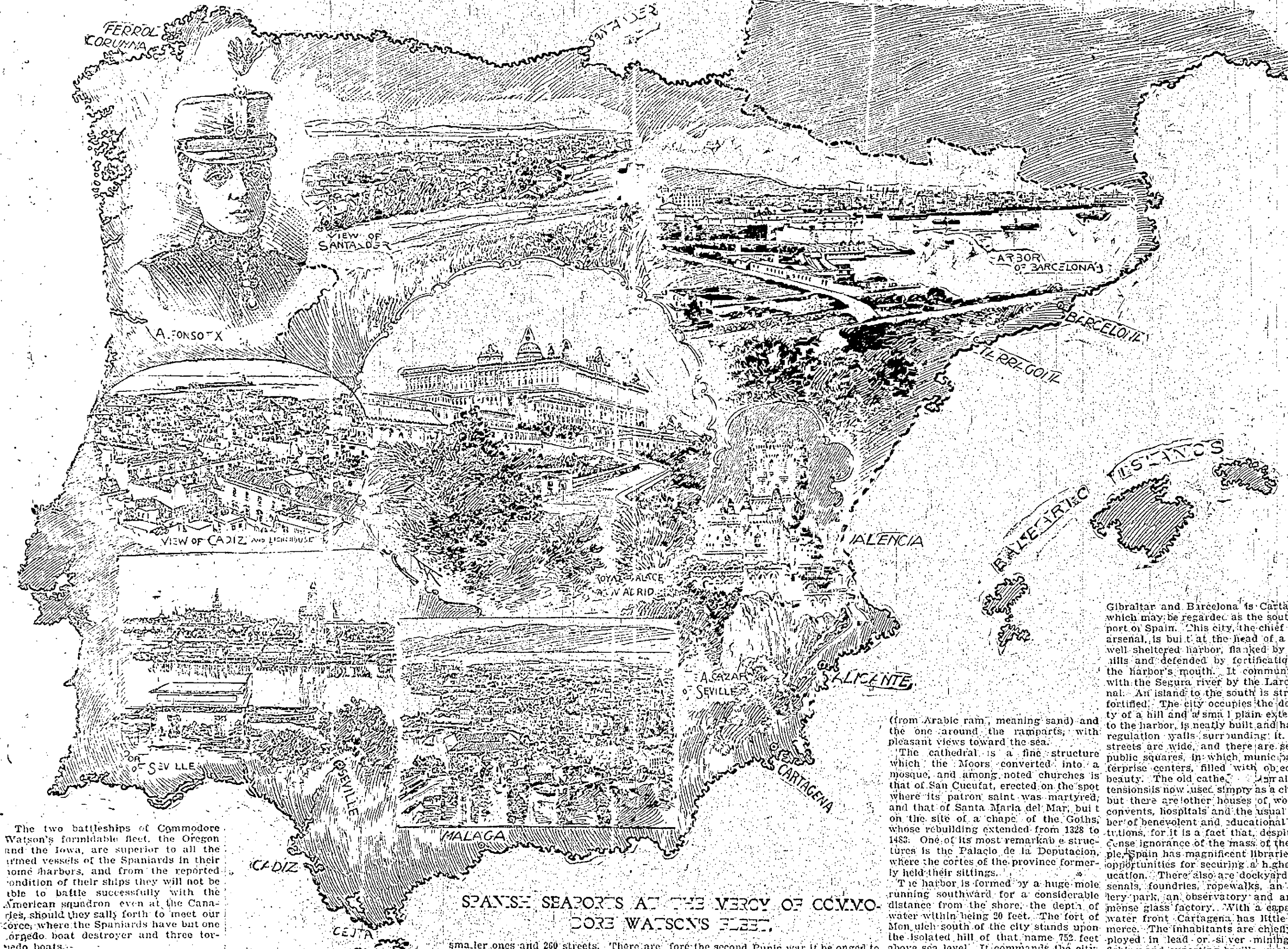
Generals Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, "Stonewall" Jackson and Sheridan all brought their favor to charge safely through many bloody battles, and both Generals Lee and Jackson were outlived by their warhorses. Cincinnati, General Grant's most famous steed, was

SPANISH SEAPORTS

Castilian Towns That Will Soon Be the Targets For Commodore Watson's Big Guns.

Cartagena, Barcelona, Ferrol, Cadiz and Their Defenses Against Hostile Fleets.

When Watson's 12-inch guns thunder off the seacoast of Spain, they will thunder in the interests of peace. They will, if need be, hurl tons of projectiles at Ferrol and Cartagena and Barcelona, that peace may come, and come speedily. The Spanish people must know that Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines have no monopoly of shrieking American shells, shattering Spanish buildings and Spanish slain. It is little consequence to bombard or assault them, then, that Commodore John C. Watson will carry the war quickly into the enemy's home country, into Spain itself, that Spain may the sooner see the futility of war against the United States and the sooner sue for peace.



The two battleships of Commodore Watson's formidable fleet, the Oregon and the Iowa, are superior to all the armed vessels of the Spaniards in their own harbors, and from the reported condition of their ships they will not be able to battle successfully with the American squadron even at the Canaries, should they sail forth to meet our force, where the Spaniards have but one torpedo boat destroyer and three torpedo boats.

The speed of the fleet which sails for the Spanish coast by the southern route will probably be about ten knots an hour, as the fastest ships must accommodate themselves to the slowest, and proper attention must be given to the economizing of fuel. At this rate it will take about 12 days to reach the Canaries, when one of the islands will be immediately seized as a base of supplies by the American commander. He will then be in a better position to continue his demonstration and may readily shell the shipyards at Ferrol, Cartagena and Barcelona at his leisure. Probably he will capture a second base for coaling and supplies in the Balearic Islands.

Then as both Cuba and Porto Rico are virtually in our possession he will be re-enforced by a supplemental fleet consisting of the leading warships of

while a dynamite projectile would scatter the stone and mortar like chaff before the wind.

The railroad mentioned passes over a low and narrow isthmus to the rocky point on which the city of Cadiz is built. On the opposite side of the bay, I crossed by this isthmus and point are Puerto de Santa Maria, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, and the fort of San Catalina. The city is surrounded by walls of great height, flanked by towers and bastions, making it one of the most strongly fortified places in Spain.

The lighthouse of San Sebastian, on the ocean side, is 172 feet tall from its base and can be seen 20 miles at sea. As a signal post it will prove of advantage to the invading fleet. La Cañada, the royal dockyard, lies at the foot of the inner bay, about six miles from the city, and is defended by the cross fire of two forts.

On the east side of the city is the Alameda, the principal promenade. This is where Lord Byron looked upon the wealth and beauty of the women, the loveliness of the seashore, and sang the praises of "the dark-eyed girl of Cadiz."

The city is divided into four quarters, containing six great squares and 23

Cadiz had wonderful commercial importance after Columbus' great discovery, for it was the one port from which all commerce was carried on to the west, but as the Spanish colonies became independent it lost much of its ocean carrying trade. But its position at the entrance to the Mediterranean still makes it the most important port of Spain.

The opening of the railroad to Seville increased its business, as it also carried harbor improvements. Sherry wine is the main article of export. Its manufactures are not numerous, though gloves, garters, mantillas, fans and sweetmeats are produced in large quantities. Merchandise for Seville is unloaded here, and many lines of steamers make it the depot of departure for all points of the compass. The city has maintained a continual prosperity longer than any other in Europe, with its name practically unchanged. It has a very ancient and romantic history, having been founded in 1100 B. C. by the Phoenicians, who named it Gadir, or Cadix. It was then in the province of Ulia. The remains of a temple of the Phoenician Hercules and other edifices of the ancient settlement are still visible about the shores at low water. De-

of Angouleme after a siege which was the culminating operation of the French in favor of Ferdinand VII. Its people seem to be noted for their liberal tendencies, and there, on Sept. 17, 1808, began the first movement which ended in the overthrow of Queen Isabella, whose pious grandson, Alfonso XIII, now wears the dignity of king.

Barcelona is on the northeast coast, in the vicinity of the Pyrenees. Including the large suburb of Barceloneta, it has a population of about 200,000 and is situated on a beautiful plain between the rivers Besos and Llobregat, at the foot of Mount Montjuich, the Atens Jovis of the Romans and also the Mons Judaeus of the middle ages, which name is derived from the fact that the country was then occupied by the Jews. Its population decreased between 1864 and 1888 owing to the mortality caused by cholera and the subsequent removal of much of the manufacturing industry beyond the municipal boundary. But there has been a great revival since, and today it is the most flourishing and, after Madrid, the most populous city in Spain and one of the finest in appearance. Its manufactures and commerce are very extensive, and it has both a large import and export trade.

A city of great wealth, it is, like Cadiz, the seat of a bishop, has a university established in 1550, several commercial academies and many civil, military and benevolent institutions, with the usual proportion of churches, cathedrals, nunneries and hospitals. The junta de comercio, or board of trade, supports professorships of navigation, chemistry, experimental philosophy, architecture, foreign languages, etc. The principal streets are long, wide, well paved, and lighted in the newer part, but in the old quarter are narrow, crooked and picturesque. Among the numerous promenades are the famous Rambla

of Angouleme after a siege which was the culminating operation of the French in favor of Ferdinand VII. Its people seem to be noted for their liberal tendencies, and there, on Sept. 17, 1808, began the first movement which ended in the overthrow of Queen Isabella, whose pious grandson, Alfonso XIII, now wears the dignity of king.

Barcelona is on the northeast coast, in the vicinity of the Pyrenees. Including the large suburb of Barceloneta, it has a population of about 200,000 and is situated on a beautiful plain between the rivers Besos and Llobregat, at the foot of Mount Montjuich, the Atens Jovis of the Romans and also the Mons Judaeus of the middle ages, which name is derived from the fact that the country was then occupied by the Jews. Its population decreased between 1864 and 1888 owing to the mortality caused by cholera and the subsequent removal of much of the manufacturing industry beyond the municipal boundary. But there has been a great revival since, and today it is the most flourishing and, after Madrid, the most populous city in Spain and one of the finest in appearance. Its manufactures and commerce are very extensive, and it has both a large import and export trade.

A city of great wealth, it is, like Cadiz, the seat of a bishop, has a university established in 1550, several commercial academies and many civil, military and benevolent institutions, with the usual proportion of churches, cathedrals, nunneries and hospitals. The junta de comercio, or board of trade, supports professorships of navigation, chemistry, experimental philosophy, architecture, foreign languages, etc. The principal streets are long, wide, well paved, and lighted in the newer part, but in the old quarter are narrow, crooked and picturesque. Among the numerous promenades are the famous Rambla

it rose to great importance in the time of Philip II and became the chief naval arsenal of Spain.

About half way between Cartagena and Barcelona and nearly opposite the Balearic Islands is Valencia, which is situated on the river Guadalquivir, about two miles from the sea, and has a population of 120,000. The harbor is formed by a semicircular curve in the beach, one mile in diameter, with two moles extending seaward—one 5,800, the other 3,600 feet long. An inner port is formed by two arms extending from the moles across the curve enclosing an area of 110,000 square yards. Valencia is defended by two batteries situated on the shores at each side of the Grao, or port. The city is surrounded by a circular wall, built in 1356, which is 30 feet high and 10 feet thick, containing eight gates. Its streets are narrow and tortuous, and the houses high and gloomy, but the suburbs are handsomely laid out and well built. The citadel, was erected by Charles V in defense against Barbarossa. A gun planted with shot, 17 feet, extends along the river, which is crossed by five bridges. Among the public buildings are the episcopal palace, custom house, Chamber of Commerce, School of Commerce, theaters, Academy of Fine Arts, hospitals, asylums, many churches and suppressed convents, the most remarkable of which is St. Domènec, built on the site of the temple of Diana and a Moorish mosque.

In ancient times Valencia was a town of the Dacian. Then it became a Roman colony, in which D. Junius Brutus settled the soldiers of Viriathus, about 138 B. C. Destroyed by Pompey, it was soon restored. The Moors took it from the Goths in 713, but it was captured from them in 1094 after a siege of 20 months. In 1499 they retaken it and were again forced to capitulate in 1523.

In the war of the succession it was opposed to the French and in consequence lost its privileges in the reign of Philip V. The most notable event in its history occurred in June, 1808, when, besieged by the French under General Marmont, and abandoned by its nobles and generals, the people under Riego, a monk, made a gallant defense and compelled the enemy to retire with great loss. It was later surrendered to Suchet by the Spanish general Blake, the conquerors holding it till June, 1813.

There are other towns and cities in the vicinity of the coast, on the Mediterranean, like Malaga, Almeria, Alicante and Tarragona, that offer inducements to the attack of Commodore Watson, but they would not be molested unless a devastating war was in progress, a condition not yet contemplated by our government.

On the bay of Biscay are Ferrol, Coruna and Santander, and on the Atlantic coast Pontevedra, but of these the first two named are the most important. Ferrol is one of the chief naval arsenals, and Coruna is noted as the scene of the battle where Sir John Moore fell mortally wounded and whose death was immortalized in the stirring poem by Rev. Charles Wolfe, "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note, etc." It is also the port from which the invincible armada sailed, and there exist remnants of its once famous fortress. The harbor of Ferrol, one of the best in Europe, is entered by a narrow strait and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma.

The town on the northern shore is strongly fortified. Its vast arsenal and dockyards, founded by Charles III, cover nearly 24 acres and comprise many magnificent docks and storehouses. It has a naval barracks, the seat of the Naval academy, contains a prison for galley slaves and has hospitals and institutions similar to those possessed by other towns in Spain. The population is 25,000. There are factories of considerable size, and the city has an export trade in corn, brandy, vinegar and fish. Several of the Spanish ships have lately been repaired there, and the Numancia is still in the docks.

Santander is a city of 40,000 people, with old and new quarters and public buildings like other places already described. The harbor is easy of access, and the fortifications are slight. This town was sacked by the French in 1808, stormed by the Spaniards later, retaken by the French in 1809 and evacuated by them in 1812.

What remains of the Spanish navy on the home coast—enough vessels to form a squadron—is in a state of inefficiency. Admiral Camara, left behind the Victoria, Cardinal Cisneros, Alfonso XIII, Princesa de Asturias, Numancia and Le Panto. The best of these is the Cisneros, an armored cruiser carrying 27 guns, 14 6.4 inch, ten 5.5 inch and 27 guns, 14 small cannon and eight torpedo tubes. Her whereabouts for a long time was a puzzle to us, but it is now known that she is being repaired at Cartagena. The Victoria was ordered to be transformed from a training ship into a protected cruiser last year, but has not yet been fully armed, though it is intended she should carry eight 9 inch, two 8 inch, one 7.5 inch, one 3.5 inch, two 2.7 inch and eight machine guns. The Alfonso XIII, which was recently damaged by fire, and Le Panto are of the same type and armament, carrying four 7.5 inch and six 4.7 inch guns, 12 rapid fire and five torpedo tubes. The Princesa de Asturias is of the same type as the Victoria. The Numancia, which the Spaniards call a broadside ship, is practically worthless. She is an old protected cruiser, but experts claim that Spain's protected vessels are virtually unprotected. Aside from the Cisneros, one of our first class battleships is superior to the entire collection.

Commodore Watson has a fine record. When a young officer, with the assistance of Richard Knowles, seaman, he lashed Admiral Farragut to the rigging of the Hartford in Mobile harbor in August, 1864. He has with him several of the most experienced officers of the navy, and if any Spanish admiral steam forth from Spain looking for trouble they will find all they want and more besides when Watson's big guns begin taunting them. "Remember the Maine!"

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

SPANISH SEAPORTS AT THE MERCY OF COMMODORE WATSON'S FLEET.

smaller ones and 260 streets. There are numerous public buildings, a formidable citadel, two cathedrals, seven churches, 13 convents, two theaters and a bull ring, which, to a large proportion of the inhabitants is the most important center of attraction. An unusually clear appearance is presented on account of the white freestone used in building the houses, which are four or five stories high. The narrow streets are regularly laid out, the finest thoroughfare being the Calle Ancha, which contains the bolsa, and is connected with the principal square, the Plaza San Antonio.

It is related that the illustrious Murillo fell from a scaffold while painting a picture which is in the Convent of San Francisco and died from the effects of the fall. The climate, most always hot, is at times rendered unbearable by the torrid winds from Africa.

(from Arabic ram, meaning sand) and the one around the ramparts, with pleasant views toward the sea.

The cathedral is a fine structure which the Moors converted into a mosque, and among noted churches is that of San Cucufat, erected on the spot where its patron saint was martyred, and that of Santa Maria del Mar, built on the site of a chapel of the Goths, whose rebuilding extended from 1328 to 1482. One of its most remarkable structures is the Palace de la Deputacion, where the cortes of the province formerly held their sittings.

The harbor is formed by a huge mole running southward for a considerable distance from the shore, the depth of water within being 20 feet. The fort of Montjuich, south of the city stands upon the isolated hill of that name 752 feet above sea level. It commands the city, the citadel and the port and is considered by the Spaniards to be impregnable. The citadel to the northeast is a regular fortress built on the system of Vauban. Surrounding it are walls, ditches and batteries. The bombardment of Barcelona would be a most heartrending and tragic event to the Spaniards, for it is a city of which they are justly proud.

Like other Mediterranean towns, it has an ancient history, for, according to tradition, it was founded by Hercules 400 years before the building of Rome, or about 1150 B. C. It was re-established, or, according to more trustworthy accounts, founded by Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, who called it Barcino. After the expulsion of the Carthaginians it fell into the hands of the Romans who made it a colony, also known by the name of Faventia.

Gibraltar and Barcelona to Cartagena, which may be regarded as the southeast port of Spain. This city, the chief naval arsenal, is built at the head of a deep, well sheltered harbor, flanked by steep hills and defended by fortifications at the harbor's mouth. It communicates with the Segura river by the Laro canal. An island to the south is strongly fortified. The city occupies the diversity of a hill and a small plain extending to the harbor, is neatly built and has the regulation walls surrounding it. The streets are wide, and there are several public squares, in which municipal enterprises, centers, filled with objects of beauty. The old cathedral, a small pre-tensions now used simply as a church, but there are other houses of worship, convents, hospitals and the usual number of benevolent and educational institutions, for it is a fact that, despite the ignorance of the mass of the people, Spain has magnificent libraries and opportunities for securing a higher education. There are also dockyards, arsenals, foundries, ropewalks, an artillery park, an observatory and an immense glass factory. With a spacious water front Cartagena has little commerce. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in lead or silver mining and fishing and exporting barley, grain and sheep.

The mineral wealth of the neighborhood was known to the ancients, and the yield of silver enabled the great Hannibal to carry on his wars against the Romans. A joint stock company has been successfully working the mine of La Carmen since 1839. Cartagena was formerly very unhealthy, but the draining several years ago of the Alameda, a lake formed by the rains, has remedied this evil, and the population has since increased to about 50,000.

Cartagena's history is similar to that of other towns that, as across the waters from ancient Carthage. Founded by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, about 230 B. C., it was taken by Scipio 20 years later, at which period, according to the Roman historian Livy, it was one of the richest cities in the world. Almost destroyed by the Goths,

difficulty of cable cutting in reach of the enemy's guns, and outside of that range the grappling apparatus has to be dragged over an uneven bottom at a depth of 6,000 feet, so that the grapple may cross and recross the cable 20 times without catching it.

According to the current pictures of all naval heroes, Sampson, Captain Bob Evans, Dewey, Hobson and Shiley dress their hair in the same manner. Edwin Stewart, the postmaster general of the navy, has entered upon his third term, a record without parallel in the history of the navy department. He was appointed by President Harrison. Treaties of peace are valid, whether made with the authorities which began the war or with a new power or of fact government. If Don Carlos, the republicans, overturn the royal government in Madrid and then negotiate a treaty with the United States, the king's party, if it afterward recovers possession of the government, will have to recognize the treaty.

The Victoria cross, carries with it a pension of \$250 a year for life.

ARLY AND NAVY GOSSIP.

New York and the Bay State feel a point interest in First Sergeant Valencia E. G. Olson, who goes to fight Spaniards with the Charleston (Miss.) City Guards. Olson was formerly employed by Harper Bros. in New York and is the tallest militiaman yet reported. He stands 6 feet 8 inches in height and is built in proportion. He has a brother 6 feet 4 inches tall in the same company.

The most dramatic feature of the fa-

of Spain, that her present queen regent, under whose sway the last colonies are being lost, is a direct descendant of that William the Silent who struck one of the first and deadliest blows at Spain when she was at the height of her power.

Davis Elkins, son of Senator and ex-Secretary of War Davis, has enlisted with the West Virginia volunteers and will go to the front. The senator's much gratified at this. He says he has induced his second son Stephen, who is at Yale to go back to college and take his examination on the promise that if the war continues long enough a chance for him to see some service in the army will be obtained. It chanced the senator's third son, who is a Princeton, wanted to enlist, but was rejected on physical grounds.

The average age of the volunteers who have enlisted for this war is only 24. The army we are sending against Spain is perhaps the youngest that ever went into battle. The youthfulness of the volunteers from the north and west has been a subject of much remark, and the southern volunteers are mostly very young men. The enthusiasm and vigor of youth are of great value in war. Our boys are going out with light hearts and with the flush of confidence in their cheeks. They will gain experience rapidly and many of them will distinguish themselves. The youth of the country has responded nobly to the call for troops, as American youth always has. In every one of her wars

young men have won glorious names and brightened the pages of American history.

The only heavy artillery now in the British army are the two regiments of Life guards, the Blues, the Royal Dragoons and the Scots Greys. The Dragoon guards and lancer regiments are all medium, and the Hussars are light.

A good deal of criticism has been indulged in a consideration of the alleged slowness of the United States in the matter of cable cutting in Cuba. Outcries are said to have no idea of the

difficulty of cable cutting in reach of the enemy's guns, and outside of that range the grappling apparatus has to be dragged over an uneven bottom at a depth of 6,000 feet, so that the grapple may cross and recross the cable 20 times without catching it.

According to the current pictures of all naval heroes, Sampson, Captain Bob Evans, Dewey, Hobson and Shiley dress their hair in the same manner. Edwin Stewart, the postmaster general of the navy, has entered upon his third term, a record without parallel in the history of the navy department. He was appointed by President Harrison. Treaties of peace are valid, whether made with the authorities which began the war or with a new power or of fact government. If Don Carlos, the republicans, overturn the royal government in Madrid and then negotiate a treaty with the United States, the king's party, if it afterward recovers possession of the government, will have to recognize the treaty.

The Victoria cross, carries with it a pension of \$250 a year for life.

Wm Greenbur

[illegible]

